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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/386,814	08/31/1999	KENICHIRO TANAKA	1232-4564	1827

7590 09/15/2003

MORGAN & FINNEGAN LLP  
345 PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK, NY 10154

[REDACTED] EXAMINER

HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2612	/6

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/386,814	TANAKA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	James M Hannett	2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 8/31/1999 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
 

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
  - a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                               | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>8 and 9</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim1-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 1: Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0067412 Kawai et al in view of USPN 6,266,085 Kato et al.\  
2: As for Claim 1, Kawai et al depicts in Figure 14 and teaches in the abstract and in Paragraph [152] a remote control apparatus for remote controlling an image sensing apparatus (42) by changing image sensing conditions of the image sensing apparatus, the remote control apparatus comprising: Map display means (40) for displaying map information; state display means (152-155) for obtaining parameters of the image sensing apparatus and displaying a position and state of the image sensing apparatus on the map information displayed by the map display means on the basis of the parameters; designation means for designating an image sensing area to be sensed by the image sensing apparatus on the map information; and control value calculation means for controlling the image sensing apparatus on the basis of the image sensing area designated by the designation means. In the invention of Kawai et al a computer can control remotely the cameras connected to the network. The image sensing conditions that are

changed in the cameras is viewed as the pan and tilt angles of the camera as well as the zoom of the camera. The map display means is viewed as the map window (40) which displays a map layout of the cameras in a room. The state display means is viewed as the indicators (152-155) these lines appear when a user clicks on a camera and the direction and orientation of the lines is obtained based on the current pan and tilt angles and the zoom of the camera. Kawai et al teaches that the indicator lines can be moved to change the image sensing area. Therefore, they are viewed as the designation means. Kawai et al teaches in Paragraphs [134-138] the use of control value calculation means. Kawai et al teaches that the direction to move the camera is calculated based on the movement of the mouse. This is viewed as the control value calculation means.

Kawai et al does not teach that the use of a designating device which allows designation on the displayed map information without changing the state of the symbol and wherein the angle of view of the camera is based on the size of the region selected by the mouse.

Kato et al teaches on Column 6, Lines 66-67 and on Column 7, Lines 1-7 and 25-41 that when using a camera control system that displays a map on a computer screen, it is advantageous to enable the system with software that enables simultaneous panning zooming and tilting designated by the use of an operation of moving and enlarging or reducing the region selected by the mouse. This operation is performed by clicking the mouse button and dragging the mouse until the designated region is selected. The camera will then change its tilt and panning angles along with its zoom magnifications to match the selected region.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the invention of Kawai et al with the software of Kato et al in

order to allow the simultaneous Panning, Tilting, and Zoom parameters to be directly controlled by the movement of a mouse.

3: In regards to Claim 2, Kawai et al teaches in Paragraphs [134-140] The control value calculation means calculates a direction and angle of view of the image sensing apparatus (46).

4: As for Claim 3, Kawai et al that the state display means [152-155] obtains the parameters of the image sensing apparatus at a predetermined time interval. Kawai teaches that the position of the indicators is determined by the current pan, tilt, and zoom values of the selected camera. It is inherent that the parameters are calculated during a predetermined time interval. The claim is written broadly and the predetermined time interval has not been better defined.

5: In regards to Claim 4, Kawai et al further teaches that the parameters includes a direction of the image sensing apparatus. the parameters include the pan direction, the tilt angle, and the zoom factor.

6: As for Claim 5, Kawai et al further teaches that the parameter includes an angle of view of the image sensing apparatus. The parameters include the pan direction, the tilt angle, and the zoom factor.

7: In regards to Claim 6, Kawai et al teaches the control value calculation means calculates a rectangular area which circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means; Paragraph [0201], the calculated rectangular area that circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means is viewed as the rectangular image window (44). The control value calculation means will determine the coordinates to be displayed based on the changes designated by the designation means. Kawai et al teaches in Figures 10, 11, and 13B and in Paragraph [0156] that the location of the tilt line, the pan lines and the zoom lines determine

the rectangular region to be images. Therefore, these direction lines give the locations of each vertex of the rectangular area. And therefore, obtains X and Y coordinates of each vertex of the rectangular area on the map information. Kawai et al teaches in Figure 13A that the direction to the center of the rectangular area is the center of the image plane and is viewed as the direction of the image sensing apparatus. This location is viewed as the central line. Kawai et al further depicts in Figure 11 that the angle of view ( $2^*\Phi$ ) is defined by the angle made between the center line and the zoom line. This is the smallest angle that can be made which includes the entire image plane and therefore, includes every vertex of the image plane.

8: As for Claim 7, Claim 7 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 1, Since Claim 1 is substantively equivalent to Claim 7.

9: In regards to Claim 8, Claim 8 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 2, Since Claim 2 is substantively equivalent to Claim 8.

10: As for Claim 9, Claim 9 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 3, Since Claim 3 is substantively equivalent to Claim 9.

11: In regards to Claim 10, Claim 10 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 4, Since Claim 4 is substantively equivalent to Claim 10.

12: As for Claim 11, Claim 11 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 5, Since Claim 5 is substantively equivalent to Claim 11.

13: In regards to Claim 12, Kawai et al teaches the use of control value calculating means for calculating a control value for controlling the image sensing apparatus on the basis of the image sensing area designated by the designation means and outputting the control value to the control means. Kawai et al teaches in Paragraphs [134-138] the use of control value calculation means.

Kawai et al teaches that the direction to move the camera is calculated based on the movement of the mouse. This is viewed as the control value calculation means. Kawai et al teaches the control value calculation means calculates a rectangular area which circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means; Paragraph [0201], the calculated rectangular area that circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means is viewed as the rectangular image window (44). The control value calculation means will determine the coordinates to be displayed based on the changes designated by the designation means. Kawai et al teaches in Figures 10, 11, and 13B and in Paragraph [0156] that the location of the Tilt line, the pan lines and the zoom lines determine the rectangular region to be images. Therefore, these direction lines give the locations of each vertex of the rectangular area. And therefore, obtains X and Y coordinates of each vertex of the rectangular area on the map information. Kawai et al teaches in Figure 13A that the direction to the center of the rectangular area is the center of the image plane and is viewed as the direction of the image sensing apparatus. This location is viewed as the central line. Kawai et al further depicts in Figure 11 that the angle of view ( $2^*\Phi$ ) is defined by the angle made between the center line and the zoom line. This is the smallest angle that can be made which includes the entire image plane and therefore, includes every vertex of the image plane. The rectangular area is determined as an angle of view of the image sensing apparatus.

14: As for Claim 13, Claim 13 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 1, Since Claim 1 is substantively equivalent to Claim 13.

15: In regards to Claim 14, Claim 14 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 2, Since Claim 2 is substantively equivalent to Claim 14.

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16: As for Claim 15, Claim 15 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 3, Since Claim 3 is substantively equivalent to Claim 15.

17: In regards to Claim 16, Claim 16 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 4, Since Claim 4 is substantively equivalent to Claim 16.

18: As for Claim 17, Claim 17 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 5, Since Claim 5 is substantively equivalent to Claim 17.

19: In regards to Claim 18, Claim 18 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 12, Since Claim 12 is substantively equivalent to Claim 18.

20: As for Claim 19, Claim 19 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 1, Since Claim 1 is substantively equivalent to Claim 19.

*Conclusion*

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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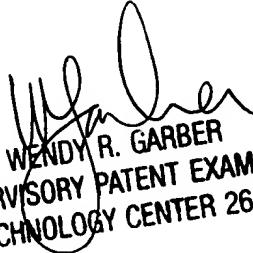
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-842-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is 703-308-6789.

James Hannett  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2612

JMH  
August 26, 2003

  
WENDY R. GARBER  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600